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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 26, 1917.

- ADJUSTMENT BOARD ARRIVES.
- FOOD SAVING CAMPAIGN.
- WALL STREET AT OLD TRICKS.
- FERRARI OPENS IN WEINBERG TRIAL.
- LOOKING FORWARD.



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**HYNES**

INCUMBENT

Indorsed by Union Labor Convention and by  
Probate Judges James V. Coffey and Thos. F. Graham

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JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets .....	\$64,544,290.79
Deposits .....	61,331,120.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.10
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717



-:-

## Adjustment Board Arrives

-:-

After having carried on negotiations in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland that put about 20,000 men back to work in shipyards in that section, the members of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board arrived in San Francisco Sunday and will attempt to here reach a solution of the wage problem that will cover the entire Pacific Coast. The members of the board are:

V. Everitt Macy, chairman; Louis A. Coolidge, of Boston, formerly an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, representing the Emergency Fleet Corporation; A. J. Berres, appointed by Samuel Gompers, and representing the American Federation of Labor.

Accompanying the board are: Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, secretary of the board; Judge John Barton Payne, of Chicago, general counsel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation; W. J. Lauck, of Washington, statistician for the board; William Blackman, former Labor Commissioner for the State of Washington, expert for the Emergency Fleet Corporation; F. S. Curtis, representing the Navy Department.

On their arrival here the members registered at the Palace hotel. They were taken for an automobile trip about the city, under the direction of Gavin McNab, local Federal mediator in the recent strikes.

At the conclusion of the hearings connected with local wage matters, the associate members of the board chosen in Seattle and Portland will be called here for the final establishment of the proposed uniform scale for the entire Pacific Coast.

"The agreement of the workers in San Francisco to go back on the job under temporary agreement was of great value to us in adjusting the difference in Seattle and Portland," Macy said.

"The men there want back under the old scale, although the employers offered them an increase. They took that action upon the agreement that the scale adopted by the board at its meeting here should be retroactive."

Macy said wages will undoubtedly be revised upward as a result of the final action of the board here, as employers have agreed that wages should be advanced if for no other reason than the increased cost of living.

That loyalty to the President and the Nation would be the fundamental motive at the present time in arriving at an understanding in the local industrial disputes during the war, was declared by both sides of the controversy involving the shipbuilding industries of the bay region, at the second day's session of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

Although Chairman V. Everitt Macy made it clear that the decision of the board would be binding only on those engaged in shipbuilding, it was agreed by both sides that the settlement would be binding on all affiliated crafts and shops and include all men in the Iron Trades Council and shops in the Metal Trades and Foundrymen's associations.

The board began its inquiry into the dispute which led up to the recent iron trade's strike, by asking the workers to dis-

cuss in detail the proposed new agreement submitted to the employers, which is still in abeyance as the result of the temporary truce declared when the strike was called off.

It developed during the day that the one question that would involve the most discussion and on which the two parties to the controversy were most at variance, was the question of handling non-union material. R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council and associate member of the Board, submitted the demands of the men in the form of a proposed agreement, the most important features of which follow:

An eight-hour day, worked between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

All overtime to be paid at the rate of double time, including Saturday afternoon, Sunday and holidays.

Provision for business agents to settle minor disputes.

All employees who are not members of the union shall become members within thirty days after signing agreement.

It shall not be construed as a violation of agreement for union men to refuse to work on any work or for any employer that has been declared unfair.

A proposed minimum wage scale is submitted in detail asking an increase of approximately 30 per cent above the scale that was in operation up to September 15th.

The side of the employers was presented by O. H. Fisher of the Metal Trades Association in an extensive brief with tables on comparative costs of living prepared by Miner Chipman. Questions of operating difficulties, including shortage of men, movement of men, restriction of output, the question of unfair work and the difficulty of enforcing agreements were discussed in detail, and the statement was made that employers must control shop conditions if the national war policy is to be carried out.

The board owes its existence to an agreement entered into by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Navy Department, the American Federation of Labor and the presidents of the international unions engaged in shipbuilding, providing that all labor disputes should be referred to it for adjustment.

As a result of this agreement the presidents of four international unions and the vice-president of a fifth body are traveling with the board to act in connection with the board and the local unions. These men are:

J. A. Franklin, international president of the boiler makers.

Milton Spelling, international president of the steam operating engineers.

James Wilson, international president of the pattern makers.

William J. Johnston, international president of the machinists.

James Ryan, international vice-president of the structural workers.

Sessions of the board will be continued until a final adjustment of all difficulties has been reached.



**FOOD SAVING CAMPAIGN.**

The United States Food Administration has set the week of October 28th to November 4th for a special and supreme effort to get all the women in California to sign the food conservation pledge. This campaign is considered by Herbert Hoover the greatest thing to be attempted at this time in the war against food waste and the saving of certain staples for the fighting men abroad.

One of the most vital problems confronting the American people today is the necessity of supplying our Allies with something to eat. Europe is short of food. She must have bread and butter. Millions of bushels of wheat, as well as huge quantities of beef, pork, sugar, and dairy products are actually needed. If the world is to be made safe for democracy, America must come to the rescue of those who fight for us and with us—with food.

Hoover says it can be done if every true American will eat less of these particular foods, and more of other foods of which we have an abundance which cannot be shipped a long distance, and if we waste less of all foods.

In order to get an expression of faith from twenty-two million families who purchase and consume food daily, that each family will do everything in its power to conserve the food of America that the Allies may have enough to eat, both on the battlefield and at home, the United States Food Administration has launched a nation-wide food pledge campaign.

The campaign will open on Sunday morning, October 28th, and close Sunday night, Novem-

ber 4th. Every housewife in America will be asked to sign a pledge card that she is glad to join in the food conservation for our nation and accepts membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging herself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in her home, insofar as her circumstances will permit. No fees, no dues, no contributions are asked, just a signature (with her address) that is an evidence of loyalty to support the splendid effort of the Food Administration.

During the week of October 28th every family in this State will be asked to sign a food pledge card which is a promise to the Federal Government that California is squarely behind the Nation and the Allies. Every product necessary to feed our fighting friends across the sea—wheat, beef, pork, sugar and dairy products—is raised on our farms. If we just try it will not be difficult to conserve and send larger quantities of these foods to Europe. We produce what they need. In other words, if every housewife of the 500,000 families in our State will do her utmost in saving daily, in substituting wherever possible, the amount conserved will be extra large.

**Pledge Card for Food Administration.**

To the Food Administrator:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our Nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in my home, insofar as my circumstances permit.

Name . . . . .  
Street . . . . .  
City . . . . . State . . . . .

There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes to have as members all those actually handling food in the home.

Anyone may have the Home Card of Instruction, but only those signing pledges are entitled to Membership Window Card, which will be delivered upon receipt of the signed pledge.

Sign and send to Federal Food Administration, 617 First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.  
RALPH P. MERRITT,  
Federal Food Commissioner for California.

**WALL STREET AT OLD TRICKS.**

The New York "World" says, in a leading editorial:

"Various reasons are given for the panic prices prevailing on the New York stock exchange, but whatever they may be, the fact remains that it is the one important institution in this country that is not standing squarely behind the United States in the war.

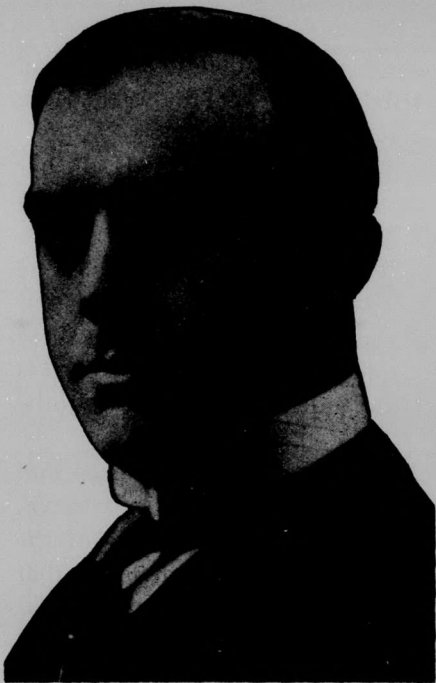
"We are snuffing out a few little seditious foreign-language newspapers whose evil influence as compared with that of the stock exchange amounts to nothing. That also may have to be suppressed."

"The submarine operations of Wall Street raiders are giving the Government more concern just now than the German submarines," says a special writer in a leading article published on the first page of the Washington "Post."

"Wall Street is indulging in as depraved a campaign of duplicity and savagery as Captain Kidd or Captain Boy-Ed could have devised.

"If the Liberty Loan should fail, it will be due to the conspirators, outwardly respectable and otherwise, who operate in and from Wall Street. These men find it impossible to resist the temptation to obtain revenge for the tax legislation and at the same time rake in a few millions from the public by depreciating standard securities and then buying them in.

"The public, having been robbed in this fashion, cannot buy Liberty Bonds as freely as it would like to do."



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**\$150**

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**Sterling Furniture Co.**  
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**S. N. WOOD & CO.**  
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

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Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**Demand the Union Label**



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.



**FERRARI OPENS IN WEINBERG TRIAL.**

By Frederick Esmond.

Tuesday morning of the current week saw the last of the jurors finally selected to sit in the trial of Israel Weinberg, and on the same afternoon Assistant District Attorney Ferrari, in his opening address to the jury, outlined the case that the State expects to make against the defendant. The remarkable features of his opening statement were that he placed very little emphasis on such evidence as he stated that the State possessed connecting Weinberg directly with the preparedness day outrage, but throughout his speech dwelt upon the tale of a supposed conspiracy to which Weinberg is alleged to have become a party. Thus it is evident that the prosecution is again going to utilize the conspiracy argument along the same line as they did in the Rena Mooney trial, and Judge Seawell is already showing that he intends to allow them the same amount of latitude as he did in that case, for on every occasion he overruled the protests of the attorneys for the defense when they pointed out that Ferrari in his speech was introducing matters that were utterly alien to the charge against the defendant at the bar.

At the close of his address Ferrari once more made one of those startling announcements for which the office of the San Francisco District Attorney has become notorious, to the effect that during this trial the prosecution did not intend to have Mrs. Estelle Smith on the witness stand against Weinberg, alleging as the reason that she had been "approached by the defense and therefore was no longer reliable as a State witness." By such a statement Ferrari shows that he has been studying the art of camouflage, in the face of the assertion that it was Estelle Smith who was approached by Oxman with a sum of five figures to corroborate his testimony by swearing to the presence of Weinberg and his jitney at 721 Market street.

Several other of the witnesses in the former trials will not appear against Weinberg, among them being the "Honest Cattleman" from Oregon, who will not identify on this occasion the Weinberg jitney, with the aid of a number written on the back of a telegraph form, many months after the time he was supposed to have seen the jitney wandering along a cleared street. One may expect Mr. Ferrari to allege that Mr. Oxman also has come under the influence of the defense. Nor will Oxman the second, Samuel Samuels, appear. But if the old stand-by that did duty for the prosecution in the previous cases will not again appear, yet the office of the District Attorney will spare no pains to produce other substitutes no less carefully coached than their predecessors. And as the opening speech of Ferrari has already shown, they intend to make every appeal to prejudice, in front of a judge who is again prepared to allow all possible latitude to the prosecution, as he did in the Rena Mooney case.

After all these months since her acquittal, the latter is still in jail, and the application for her release on bail is to come up on the afternoon of Wednesday of this week before the Appellate Court.

On Wednesday morning Ed. Nolan came up before Judge Cabaniss, but the case was postponed thirty days.

On Tuesday in Los Angeles, the State Supreme Court granted to Tom Mooney's attorneys thirty days to make application by brief for a new trial for Mooney.

Such is the state of the various legal proceedings in the bomb cases up to going to press.

Besides the legal procedure, this week has seen one of the most interesting happenings in connection with the same. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, moving pictures of the bomb trials and the personnel of the same were on the screen at the Portola theatre. But on Tuesday evening these were withdrawn without

explanation, having been suppressed at the request of some unknown influence. What that interest may be is going to be the subject of an interesting inquiry. The appearance of Fickert on the screen was invariably greeted with hoots and hisses.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum program next week will have as a special attraction "Submarine F. 7," the most complete production that has ever found its way to the American stage. The scene depicts the middle compartment of a United States subsea fighting machine and it is complete in every detail. It is the device of Henri de Vries, the well known protean artist, who recently presented "A Case of Arson" in vaudeville. A stirring little play has been written by James MacQueen which is a fine example of the morale and courage to be found in the Navy. Nina Payne was one of the first exponents of descriptive dancing in this country and scored a great hit as the premiere danseuse when M. Molasso introduced to the American stage Apache and French dance pantomime. Miss Payne's program includes a group of character studies in dance which for the most part are travesties. However, each dance tells its story distinctly. "Skeet" Gallagher and Irene Martin will introduce a novelty singing and dancing act which is delightfully refreshing and entertaining. Fleta Brown and Herbert Spencer always rejoice their audiences. Miss Brown is a novelty song writer and a musical comedy prima donna of great excellence and charm, while Mr. Spencer is the composer of many popular songs. They will sing their own songs. Georgia Earle, who has won fame as actress and authoress, will appear in a quaint rural comedy of her own writing, entitled "Getting Acquainted," in which she will have the assistance of an excellent company. Nelson owns more hats than any other individual in the United States, and he is unique inasmuch as he manages to utilize them all at the same time. As a juggler he is simply peerless and his feats are all the more skillful and attractive from the fact that they are all on comedy lines. There will be only two holdovers in this exceptional bill, Libonati, the celebrated ragtime xylophonist, and Eddie Foy and the Seven Younger Foyes, in "The Old Woman in the Shoe."

**NO TIME FOR SITTING BY.**

By George Ade.

A house was burning. All of the neighbors, except one, were trying to save the building. He sat on the fence. Someone suggested that he should help. "They don't need me," he replied. "The others are so blamed energetic and efficient that probably the fire will be put out without me turning a hand."

A ship was sinking. The captain ordered all hands to the pumps. "Keep the pumps going and I will land you safely," that was the captain's assurance.

All of the sailors, except one, sprang to the pumps. This one sat on a coil of rope and smoked his pipe. "Do you want to drown?" asked a shipmate. "I won't drown," was the cool reply. "Not while you boys are doing my share of the work. I know you've got to keep the pumps going whether I help or not."

Once a great republic, in real need of the loyal assistance of every citizen, called for subscriptions to a bond issue of enormous dimensions.

One kind of man said: "I don't believe I'll subscribe. The country is full of fellows that are all keyed up and patriotic, and when it comes to a show down they'll make a few sacrifices and take care of my part of the subscription, rather than see the enterprise flatten out and fall."

Don't perch on the fence when your neighbor's house is burning.

Don't sit on a coil of rope when the ship is sinking.

**ADVANCE FALL STYLES**

Now showing the largest line of Suitings and Overcoatings for Fall wear to be had in the City.

POPULAR PRICES  
\$30.00 and upwards

Union  
Made  
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Weekly  
Wages—  
No Piece  
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**Kelleher & Browne**

The Irish Tailors

716 Market St.

at 3rd and Kearny

**NEW MISSION THEATRE**

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

"THE BAR SINISTER"

A Red-Blooded Drama of Soul Equality

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Double Program

WILLIAM RUSSELL

in "SANDS OF SACRIFICE"

Also—

MARY ANDERSON

—Also

in "SUNLIGHT'S LAST RAID"

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

in "THE MIRROR"

Also—

C. Post Mason's Photoplay Excursions  
"LONDON"—THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
METROPOLIS**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**UNION-MADE  
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CARHARTT OVERALLS**Herman's Hats**

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2396 Mission St.

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**CARHARTT OVERALLS**FIRST IN THE  
HEARTS OF TRUE  
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco



**STATUS OF MARITIME WORKERS.**

On May 21, 1917, the United States Supreme Court decided (by a five to four vote) that the dependents of Christen Jensen, a stevedore fatally injured, were not entitled to compensation under the New York law because jurisdiction rested in the United States Courts sitting in admiralty. This decision caused consternation among tens of thousands of workers engaged in loading and unloading vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, as well as on the Great Lakes. Employees working on the rivers of the states were included in the decision, and there was doubt as to what groups would be excluded if their employment was of a maritime character. The officials administering workmen's compensation laws were anxious to have the line of demarcation clearly drawn and to secure remedial Federal legislation.

John Mitchell, chairman of New York's Industrial Commission, Dr. Royal Meeker, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, called on Senator Hiram W. Johnson in Washington. They found the Senator familiar with the situation. It did not take long to agree upon a course. On September 25, 1917, Senator Johnson introduced Bill No. 2916 in the Senate to amend sections 24 and 256 of the Judicial Code, containing the "saving clause" excluding certain cases from the exclusive admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, by adding to each section the additional excluding words "and to claimants the rights and remedies under the Workmen's Compensation Law of any state." Unanimous consent was secured by

Senator Johnson to consider the proposed legislation and it was passed on October 2d and sent to the House. Congressman Warren Gard of Ohio assisted in the good work. The bill was introduced in the House on October 3d and passed on October 5th.

On October 6, 1917, exactly eleven days after Senator Johnson introduced the bill, it became law upon receiving President Wilson's signature. It went into effect immediately. The amendment's purpose is described in these words by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary: "There being a concurrent jurisdiction, the injured party, or his dependents, may bring an action in admiralty or submit a claim under the compensation plan."

It remains to be seen what construction will be given by the United States Supreme Court to the language of the amendment. The legal department of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California is of the opinion that sailors, stevedores and all other maritime employees have the right to exercise the option described by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

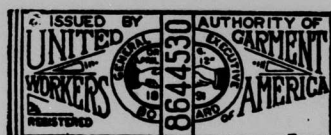
The patrons of the New Mission Theatre will be put to a little inconvenience for a short time on account of the closing of the balcony which is now being made ready for the 1000 extra seats which will be installed and opened to the public some time in November, and will give to this beautiful photoplay house a seating capacity of 3000. There will be many new features in this de luxe addition which will make this theatre

one of the largest and best-equipped motion picture theatres in America.

At the opening of this de luxe addition the Paramount Pictures which have been shown on the screen of this theatre will again be presented to the public, including the Artcraft Pictures, featuring such stars as Mary Pickford, William S. Hart, Douglas Fairbanks, Marguerite Clark, Madame Petrova, Billie Burke, Elsie Ferguson, Wallace Reid, Julian Eltinge, Dorothy Dalton, George M. Cohan, Sessue Hayakawa, Jack Pickford, Louise Huff, Charles Ray and Geraldine Farrar.

In contracting the above productions it will be compulsory in showing these photoplays exclusively in the Mission District to change the prices of admission, which will be an advance of 5c for the evening performances, making the admission prices at the New Mission Theatre matinees, adults 10c, children 5c; any seat. Evening prices—adults 15c, children 10c.

To trade unionists I would frankly say—don't lose heart at a temporary check. In the main, the labor movement is on the right track—don't allow anyone to persuade you to the contrary. If leaders occasionally prove untrue, and if enemies malign and slander, taking advantage of the downfall of a few, remember the men in the ranks who have sacrificed and suffered for the cause which has meant so much to them. For after all, this is a people's movement—it is made up of the mass of humble toilers who have come to their present position because of bitter experience.—Ex.



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Bags

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## Chapter One

The Union Label is placed on articles to show they are made under conditions that are fair, equitable and sanitary.

## Chapter Two

Every Union man and woman should buy only Union-Made goods, thereby giving employment to Union workers.

## Chapter Three

Wearing Eagleson's factory priced shirts—you get the best in the U. S. A. and you consistently wear the Union Label.

*Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere*

# Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET ST., Opposite 7th St.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO



**LONG-HOUR LOOP HOLE CLOSED.**

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has reversed a ruling by his department that the Federal eight-hour law does not apply to castings for turbine engines manufactured by the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia, Conn., sub-contractors for the Fore River Ship Building Company of Fall River, Mass.

The law does not operate where goods can be purchased in the open market. Under this provision it is not necessary for the Government to inquire if these goods have been made, or will be made, under the eight-hour system.

When the original decision was made the iron molders asked that the case be reopened, but on recommendation of the navy department's bureau of steam engineering this was denied, the bureau holding that the material came under the "open market" provision of the law, and that "the function of the foundry is simply to make a casting from the pattern which has been manufactured by the contractor under the eight-hour law."

Vice-President O'Leary of the International Molders' Union submitted the case to President Gompers with a request that his accompanying brief be forwarded Secretary of the Navy Daniels that the case might be reconsidered.

In his letter to President Gompers reversing the former decision, the secretary says:

"While it is no doubt true that the foundries are asked to and do bid upon such work, the article to be made is not of a kind that is usually kept in stock or in standard forms, but on the contrary is of a kind that is generally made to order and to the pattern of the purchaser."

The iron molders' victory involves less than half a hundred men, but the decision is of greater importance because it closes a loop hole by which long-hour contractors and some Government subordinates evaded the law through a loose interpretation of the "open market" clause.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels' decision was based, as he said, on the "intent and the spirit of the law."

As I see it there is only one royal road to anything approaching contentment and that road is paved from beginning to end with service.—Leigh M. Hodges.

RE-ELECT



CHARLES A.  
**NELSON**  
SUPERVISOR

His Record Deserves Your Support

**WOMEN EXPLOITED BY PROFITEERS.**

Writing in a New York newspaper, a correspondent states that in that city of 6,000,000 population there were less than 39,000 men drafted, and that there are still thousands of workers unemployed, despite the cry of "labor shortage."

"And yet," continues the writer, "we see women running elevators, soldering in factories, acting as messengers and used in other places where they can be hired cheaper than men and used for sensational advertising."

"I know of one factory that discharged 150 men, not one of whom had been drafted, and put women in their places, giving them from \$3 to \$4 a week less than they did the men, and then crying, 'The war has taken our men!'"

"A big department store that never had any other kind of workers on its elevators but colored men now has young women. Surely all the young colored men have not been drafted, and even if they were there are hundreds of elderly men who would be glad to get this kind of work."

"This cry of women taking the places of men is to a great extent just a cheap, unpatriotic way of advertising and getting an underpaid class under the cry of 'necessity.' It is attracting hundreds of unskilled women to the city, where there is no remunerative employment for them, and keeps the ignorant, unthinking person excited over the thought that all our manhood is drafted or about to be."

**VIOLATES REST PERIOD LAW.**

The policy of railroads in giving employees time off but holding them subject to call does not comply with the Federal law prohibiting men from being employed on trains for longer than sixteen consecutive hours. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals so ruled Monday in reversing the lower court in a suit brought by the Government against the Southern Pacific, involving thirty separate violations. The lower court found for the railroad company, which contended that the men on the run between Los Angeles and Indio were given from an hour to an hour and a half off at Colton. The Circuit Court held that inasmuch as the men were subject to call for duty at any time during the rest period, such an arrangement does not comply with the "rest" contemplated by law.

**TEAMSTERS UNITE.**

Fort Smith, Ark., teamsters and chauffeurs have organized and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Drivers employed by truck concerns in Fort Wayne, Ind., have organized. Low wages and miserable working conditions have been the impelling force.

At Minneapolis chauffeurs employed by the Yellow Cab Company have organized and suspended work to secure \$15 a week, the wage agreed to. The company sent this confident letter to prospective gun men and guards:

"If you can prove that you are capable of doing your duties as a deputy sheriff we will have you appear before the sheriff of Hennepin County and have you sworn in as an officer of the law."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

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C. BUSH-TOTTEN

Union Public Stenographer

Lankershim Hotel

55 Fifth Street

San Francisco

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*"Lundstrom"*

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First in Quality

First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

**DON'T PATRONIZE**THE PRODUCTS OF THE  
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANYTHEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED  
LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.  
The American Biscuit Co.  
The Standard Biscuit Co.  
The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms you are protecting UNION LABOR and HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to  
union's mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 58  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917.

The keen spirit

Seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought  
Start into instant action, and at once  
Plans and performs, resolves and executes.

—Holmes.

Saturday, October 27th, is the last day on  
which you can purchase a Liberty Bond. If you  
have not already purchased one of the second  
issue you have no time to lose. Do it right now.

Demand the union label on every purchase and  
you will have no pangs of conscience afterward.  
The label on the article will be a constant re-  
minder that you did your duty toward your fel-  
lows and helped to maintain decent conditions in  
industry.

The war has made the subject of vocational  
training in our schools a matter of concern to  
every trade unionist. The subject should engage  
the attention of every student of the labor move-  
ment because such training can be made helpful  
or hurtful to the movement according to the  
manner in which it is conducted.

A bunch of grafters in Chicago started out to  
corner the egg market in order to reap a harvest  
at the expense of the consuming public. Now  
when they find themselves enmeshed in their own  
web they are calling upon the Government to  
save them by purchasing their stored eggs for  
army use. The Federal authorities should force  
them to put their eggs on the open market and  
sell them for what they will bring in competition  
with fresh eggs. This would teach them a last-  
ing lesson.

The school bond election will be held next  
Tuesday and every unionist in San Francisco  
should make a special effort to get to the polls  
and deposit a vote for the bonds. Do not figure  
your vote is not needed. It is badly needed  
because there is opposition to the bonds on the  
part of the greedy elements of the community,  
and a two-thirds majority is required to carry.  
Remember this and do your duty. The Labor  
Council has endorsed the issue and urges you  
to vote "yes" on Tuesday next.

John McBride, former president of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor, and the only man aside  
from Samuel Gompers who ever headed the great  
organization, was killed in an automobile accident  
at Globe, Ariz., while on a mission to adjust the  
Arizona copper strike. McBride spent his whole  
life in the service of the organized workers and  
was never slow to respond when called upon.  
He possessed most unusual ability and will be  
greatly missed by the movement, particularly in  
the southwestern portion of our country, where  
he made his home during the past decade.

-:-

## Looking Forward

-:-

The organized workers of our country are at the present time enjoying what may fairly be termed prosperous conditions. That is to say that compared with normal years during the past quarter of a century this year there is a greater demand for workers in proportion to the available supply than has commonly been the case. As a direct consequence of this many craftsmen have been able, through their organizations, to gain increases in pay and secure more dollars for a given number of hours' service than ever before. This condition of affairs can, of course, be attributed to the great world war now in progress.

We are not contending that increases in pay have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. We know that living costs have far outstripped the wage increases gained, but our thoughts are not now so much concerned with the present as with the future. We are thinking of what the close of the great world conflict will bring to us and how well we will be prepared to face the music of that momentous time.

When the war ends there will be a revolution in the industrial world. Never again will the exact conditions which existed prior to the opening of the war be returned to us. On every hand there will be change, and the organized workers ought to be prepared to exercise a large degree of influence over the changes while they are taking place. And they can be in just such a position if they will begin now to shape the course of the future. Preparation should be made to hold, after the war, every particle of ground gained during its progress, and to do this it will be necessary to fight long and hard. Living costs will doubtless tumble down, down, down shortly after the close of the war, and if, under such conditions, the workers are able to maintain wartime wage scales they will, indeed, have gained much.

In preparation for that time there are at least two things that we ought to be feverishly working at now. The one is the thorough organization of our various lines of industry, and the other is the building up, through increased dues or assessments, of treasuries sufficient to impress employers with our power, and capable of sustaining our membership during struggles to prevent reductions in pay or increases in working hours. That employers will make strong efforts to revert back to pre-war conditions there can be no room whatever for doubt. This being true, he must, indeed, be a fool who sits contentedly by and makes no preparation for the approaching storm. If we are to have such thoughtless organizations, and we doubtless will have many of them, then when they find themselves in the midst of trouble, with no means of defending themselves, they will be entitled to but scant consideration at the hands of the men and women who had the foresight, the judgment and the disposition to make sacrifices in the interest of the future.

Now is the time to prepare. The organized workers can afford now to set aside something, be it ever so little, for the day of trial that is sure to come to them shortly after the close of this bloody conflict.

It may be held by some that it is indiscreet to so frankly treat this subject just now, but we have been carefully watching the actions of the great international unions and have found that only here and there is there one striking out in the right direction. With this situation confronting us, we feel that it would be little short of criminal to remain silent on such an important subject.

Every greedy employer in the country who has been forced during these busy times to yield something to the demands for justice, is happy in thought that his day will again come and that he will find the workers without the power to resist his encroachments. What is to be the result? Will greed be allowed to dominate, or will the workers be ready to contest every backward move?



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The workers of the country are beginning to doubt whether the methods of Herbert C. Hoover are going to bring about a reduction in the cost of living. Perhaps they are too impatient and have not given Mr. Hoover sufficient time to produce results, but men who are on the border line of disaster and who can not see their way out of the difficulty can not be as calm and collected as the fellow who is on easy street. Hoover must hurry along the reductions.

The railroads of the country now, under Government pressure, are doing just what Louis D. Brandeis a few years ago said he could do with the roads of the United States. He said a million dollars a day could be saved by the elimination of waste and the weeding out of incompetency. Railroad officials throughout the country severely criticised him for his assertion and tried to convince the people that he was insane, yet they are just now boasting over the fact that they have accomplished such results.

Big Bill Haywood and his fellow impossibilists are now busy sending out circulars in an effort to deceive the union men of the country and rake in the coin for their defense. The latest circular is misleading in that it endeavors to make it appear that the anarchists are working men who have been arrested for striking. Nothing could be more distant from the truth. In the first place the men under indictment are not working men, but pure grafters, and therefore could not have been arrested for striking. They have been arrested and indicted because of efforts to interfere with the Government in the prosecution of the war, and if found guilty ought to be severely punished. The Government is not interfering with union men in their efforts to improve their lot, and trade union officials have been assured it will not so interfere. It is not likely in this instance Big Bill will reap his usual harvest. His work is too coarse.

The three cardinal requirements of every investment, particularly bonds, are Safety, Marketability, and Return. How do these requirements apply to the Liberty Bonds? Safety—Behind the United States National debt of about three billion dollars (including the first Liberty Loan) is an estimated wealth of 250 billion dollars. Our present debt per capita is about \$30, as compared to a debt per capita before the war of \$162 in France and \$75 in Great Britain. Our wealth per capita is now estimated at about \$2,500, as compared with \$1,750 in Great Britain, \$1,519 in Germany, and \$1,522 in France. Our yearly income is estimated at about 400 times the annual interest charges on our national debt, including the present 2 billion dollar loan. Marketability—United States Government Bonds have always commanded an immediate market even in times of great financial stress. They are so salable that they are known among bond houses as about the only bonds that "can be sold on Sunday." The conversion privilege of the Liberty Bonds allows the holder, without expense to him, to exchange his bonds into any new bonds issued during the war bearing a higher rate of interest. Such a privilege makes it practically certain that in the event of the Government issuing more bonds, which must be sold at par, the holder of this issue will then be able to get par for his bonds. In the event of the war ending in a reasonable time, these bonds should then sell considerably above their present price. Return—In view of their safety and marketability, it is self evident that the 4% Liberty Bonds, exempt from all State and local taxes, yield a fair return.

## WIT AT RANDOM

The geography lesson was about to begin, and the subject of it was France.

Accordingly, the teacher started off with the question: "Now in this present terrible war, who is our principal ally?"

"France," came the answer from a chorus of voices.

"Quite right," said the teacher, beaming. "Now can any of you give me the name of a town in France?"

A small boy at the back of the class almost fell over in his eagerness to tell; "Somewhere," he said, breathlessly.—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Bessie had a new dime to invest in ice cream soda.

"Why don't you give your dime to missions?" said the minister who was calling.

"I thought about that," said Bessie, "but I think I'll buy the ice cream and let the druggist give it to the missions."—"Christian Herald."

The beautiful young woman interviewed a fortune teller on the usual subjects.

"Lady," said the clairvoyant, "you will visit foreign lands, and the courts of kings and queens. You will conquer all rivals and marry the man of your choice. He will be tall and dark and aristocratic looking."

"And young?" interrupted the lady.

"Yes, and very rich."

The beautiful lady grasped the fortune teller's hands and pressed them hard.

"Thank you," she said. "Now tell me one thing more. How shall I get rid of my present husband?"—"Gas Magazine."

One of the good stories in circulation is told by Joe Tumulty, secretary to the President. He likes his job, but he dislikes one thing about it: that he can't tell the boys—the friendly reporters—about all they wish to know. He illustrated his inability to give information once by quoting the case of Johnny.

Johnny was crying in the hall as his mother came along, hatted and coated. She asked what had happened.

"You are going away; and so is papa!" Johnny sobbed.

"Why, child, I shall be away two or three days, but father is not going away!"

"Yes, he is!" cried Johnny. "He's going to Rome."

"Rome? What do you mean, dear?" asked the surprised mother.

"He said today to Mr. Brown that he would make Rome howl when you left!"

"Indeed! Well, dear, I sha'n't leave you now."—Philadelphia "Press."

A Jersey man of a benevolent turn of mind encountered a small boy in his neighborhood, who gave evidence of having emerged but lately from a severe battle.

"I am sorry," said the man, "to see that you have a black eye, Sammy."

Whereupon Sammy retorted:

"You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"—"Everybody's Magazine."

"John, you ought to get in the aviation service," a York man told a negro last week. "You are a good mechanic and would come in handy in an aeroplane. How would you like to fly among the clouds a mile high and drop a few bombs down on the Germans?"

"I ain't in no special hurry to fly, Cap," the negro answered. "When wese up 'bout a mile high, s'pose de engine stopped and de white man told me to get out an' crank?"—"York News."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### JIM DALE.

By Ellis Parker Butler, of the Vigilantes.

Young Jimmy Dale, across our street,  
Is just a gawky lad,  
He grew so fast, the doctors said,  
His heart was mighty bad.

They wouldn't let him do much work,  
Or any hearty play,  
But, just the same, they drafted Jim,  
And Jim has gone away.

Jim was a sort of great big kid  
And fooling all the while,  
So, when they ordered him to camp,  
He went there with a smile.

Jim Dale is in the army now,  
Lank legs, bum heart and all,  
To fight like other drafted men  
That got the country's call.

God, yes! Jim's heart may drop him dead  
Or he may live to be  
Shot all to pieces "over there"—  
What odds to you or me?

By thunder! it's these odds to you!—  
If kids like Jim can go,  
With smiles, to fight our wars for us,  
We can put up the dough.

If we can buy a bond or two  
And don't, while Jim, poor cuss,  
Goes smiling off to death or wounds—  
Then hell's too good for us!

### AT THE BIER OF McBRIDE.

By G. M. Willard.

While nothing of pomp do we see 'round his bier,  
Yet deep is the sorrow and honest each tear.  
We lay him to rest, now his labor is done;  
A king might well envy the love he has won;  
With vision prophetic and courage sublime,  
He labored and thought in advance of his time.  
The rights of the toiler his plea and his theme,  
The king-ship of Labor, life-long was his dream.  
The whole world is richer for what he has done;  
All mankind is loser because he is gone.  
The flowers piled high on his casket today,  
May wither and die and soon perish away;  
But the work he has done shall his monument be  
And a beacon of light to the wage-slave made free;

He toiled for the toilers, improving the laws,  
And he died as he lived in humanity's cause.

### THE GATEWAY TO ALL LIBERTY!

What does autocracy offer that working people want?

Nothing!

Every aspiration of working people is denied by autocracy.

What does democracy offer that working people want?

Every aspiration of working people must be fulfilled through democracy.

The cause of the working people is the cause of America!

### SOME PEOPLE ARE WRONG.

Some people say this is a capitalists' war.

Along comes food control, along comes a terrific slash in the price of steel, along comes a government ship monopoly, along comes government fixing of coal prices, along comes establishment of trade union conditions in all war work.

Some people say this is a war for profits.

But profits were never so threatened in behalf of the welfare of the people as at this moment.

Some people ought to get the facts straight before they begin to preach.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

**Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.**  
W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**Oakland Branch.**  
Jim Cray.....Secretary  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

### Board Meeting, October 23, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.  
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.  
New member: Jennings B. Willerton, drums.  
Transfer deposited: Carl Findeisen, horn, No. 104, Salt Lake City.  
Transfer withdrawn: Allen Ballou.  
Resigned: Will Hamilton.

The regular monthly meeting of Alameda County Branch, Local No. 6, will be held in Oakland headquarters Thursday, November 1, 1917, at 1:30 p. m.  
J. H. CRAY, Secretary.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.—Note Suspended List.

The following resolutions were introduced at the October union meeting and will come up for final consideration at the November meeting of the organization:

### Article II. Section 31—Business Agent.

When deemed advisable the board of directors shall appoint a business agent, who shall be employed by this union, and may be removed at the discretion of the board of directors. The business agent shall be under the jurisdiction of the president and the board of directors at all times.

He shall act under the direction of the president on all agitation work or outside business pertaining to this union, investigate all charges preferred against violations committed by any employer or member of this union, and present evidence to substantiate said charges before the union or board of directors. All charges must be preferred in writing.

He shall receive a salary not to exceed one hundred (\$100.00) dollars per month and twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars additional for his operating expenses.

His office hours shall be arranged by the board of directors, and he shall not be elected as a delegate to any central body or convention. When an assistant business agent is necessary in Alameda County he will come under this section and shall receive such compensation as not to exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars per month.

**Section 32.** To be repealed, as the same is covered by section 31.

**Section 38.** Repealing sections 38 and 39 of Article II.

### Article VIII, Section 20.

Adding after the word "Alternates," the board of directors shall have the power to allow such expenses to delegates which they may deem just.  
Submitted—Alex. Dijeau.

### Article II.

To add to section 18 to read as follows:

He shall attend to all disputes, differences, and conferences between this union and employers, etc., and shall have jurisdiction over the business agent on all matters appertaining to the union.

He shall receive a salary of \$50.00 per month.  
Submitted by Alex. Dijeau.

### Article II.

**Section 1.** Repealing the word business agent, after the words financial secretary-treasurer.

### Article II.

**Section 43.** Any officer neglecting to attend three successive meetings of the board of directors, his seat shall be declared vacant, unless excused by the board.

Submitted—Alex. Dijeau.

### Article III.

**Section 1** to read as follows:

Any instrumental performer who is a citizen of the United States of America, or who has declared his intention of becoming such, and is sixteen years of age or over, shall be eligible to membership on presentation to the board of directors of a certificate, signed by the committee appointed for the examination of applicants, subject to the discretion and approval of the board of directors.

Submitted—Alex. Dijeau.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Amsterdam, Max B., Jr., 952 Powell street.  
Barton, Mont., New Strand Cafe, Venice, Cal.  
Black, I., New Strand Cafe, Venice, Cal.  
Bock, Miss M., 1932 Hyde street.  
Brown Lena, 1033 Franklin street. Tel. Franklin 2059.

Conrad, F. H., care of New American Oil Co., Taft, Cal.

Eames, W. A., 2022 Franklin street, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 921.

Edwards, G. M., 567 Fifth avenue. Tel. Pacific 1314.

Findeisen, Carl, 1436 California street. Tel. Prospect 5350.

Ford, L. W., 5050 Geary street. Tel. Pacific 9507.

Frizell, Ed., Windeler Apts. Tel. Prospect 3212.

Hays, W. C., 1533 Sutter street. Tel. Fillmore 1337.

Jones, M. S., 425 Irwin street, Hanford, Cal.

Kerr, Jas. W., 2084 Bush street. Tel. West 3473.

Klotz, F., 3340 Twenty-third street.

La Haye, E. B., 721 Post street. Tel. Franklin 2670.

Morgan, C. L., 28 Surfline Place, Long Beach.

Munroe, Miss Audrey B., Eugene Hotel. Tel. Sutter 4300.

Peterson, Alfred T., 181-A Jersey street. Tels. Mission 5622 and Mission 3917.

Prince, Jack, New Strand Cafe, Venice, Cal.

Rau, Fred, 1812 Lyon street. Tel. West 3063.

Rose, E. L., New Strand Cafe, Venice, Cal.

Sharp, W. E., care of J. E. Tada, Colfax, Cal.

Sherman, Mrs. H. R. Pacific 5760.

Shlor, B. A., 947 Lake street. Tel. Pacific 5760.

Wiles, E. H., New Strand Cafe, Venice, Cal.

Wooley, (Deacon) S. T., 1st Band, C. A. C. (Cal.), Fort Scott.

Willerton, Jennings B., Statler Hotel, 154 Ellis street.

**A fine of \$25 will be imposed on members patronizing United Railroads cars.**

Members will note that the music published by the Lee Johnson Music Publishing Co., 835 San Fernando Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., may be performed in public without any fee or license. Members will remember that "Lee Johnson" is the pen name of our former member John Donigan, for many years a resident of this city

and who has many musical successes to his credit. Members should write to this firm for free orchestration.



Chas. H. Cassasa, director of the Golden Gate Park Band, and past president of our union, is a candidate for the office of supervisor of this city. Charley is making a strong fight for the office and his thousands of admirers are supporting him loyally. The best of success is extended him by all his brother members. Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1917.

**There will be a union meeting on Monday, October 29th, at 11 a. m., for further consideration of the new price list. Several matters of vital importance will be considered and members are earnestly requested to attend.**

Business is better!

Let's all work to make it good, by selling policies. Another musician on every engagement.

Some of us exercise musical salesmanship, policies, to their advantage and to that of their brother musicians. For example, some of our members have the foresight to ever work for the best interest of the union, and strive to create engagements, and when they are created insist on getting as many musicians on the engagements as possible.

And some of our members have the bad habit and short-sighted policy of, me first, and never think of putting in a word for the other fellow, that he might receive the benefit of the contractors' salesmanship. If our business is to prosper the contractor must be a live salesman and not adopt the lazy man's policy and be satisfied to wait until an engagement is handed to him, and with kid gloves, and never thinks of getting an extra musician over the classification or of creating any business for themselves—or organization. We seldom recognize the power of any habit until it is formed; and the trouble is that we slip into habits, good and bad, drift into them or slump into them without thought. The successful salesman or business man today is one who is ever busy building up his business—by his selling ability. The musicians' business will be good or bad, up to such time as we realize that we are selling our goods (music) a commodity. Our selling habits, whether good or bad, are binding on our business success. Our success depends on the outcome of these policies—to get more musicians on every engagement.

What the unemployed musician suffers from most is that he feels and thinks business is bad—but he does nothing to make it good by selling his



wares or creating engagements. If we will get down to business and work out a purely business policy of creating and selling our commodity (music) to the hundreds of organizations that never think of an evening's musical entertainment, or when we stimulate the business man dealing with the commodity of music by engaging more musicians, then we are selling our wares to the advantage of your organization and ourselves.

It is well to once in a while take stock of our business habits and to treat them in a manner that will create more business for our organization.—C. H. K.

The Union Label way is so reasonable and rational that it is surprising that more progress has not been made in establishing it. We hear it said sometimes that "You cannot get what you want with the label on," or "you have to pay more for union made goods." Now, these statements are has beens. They belong in the past—way past. Those who are keeping pace with what is going on know that a man can buy every article of dress (excepting a handkerchief) bearing the label; and women also can buy a large proportion of their wearables that are union made. If you will step into Eagleson's, at 1118 Market street, you will probably get a better idea of what can be had in the way of men's union made shirts and furnishings. This firm is active in manufacturing and selling direct to the consumer, and they are co-operating with the San Francisco Label Section in advancing the sale of union label goods, and doing everything possible to inform their patrons about union made merchandise. Every merchant who handles the union label should be a successful merchant and it is our duty to see that he is successful—that is, price and quality being equal.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

#### NEW POSTAGE RATES.

The war revenue bill has increased postage rates and the post office department has issued the following instructions:

"Postmasters shall, on and after November 2d, see that postage is paid at the rate of 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other first-class matter except drop letters. All drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, including those for delivery by city, rural or other carrier of such office, are required to have postage paid on them at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards are required to be prepaid 2 cents, and, therefore, the one-cent postal cards must have a one-cent postage stamp affixed to them in addition to one-cent stamp impressed on such cards. Post cards (private mailing cards bearing written messages) must have 2 cents postage prepaid on them."

It has been the experience of every forester, as he goes about the country, to be told that a certain mountain is impassable, that a certain trail cannot be traveled, that a certain stream cannot be crossed, and to find that mountain, trail, and stream can all be passed with little serious difficulty by a man who is willing to try. Most things said to be impossible are so only in the mind of the man whose timidity or inertness keeps him from making the attempt. The whole story of the establishment and growth of the United States Forest Service is a story of the doing of things which the men who did them were warned in advance would be impossible. Usually the thing which "cannot be done" is well worth trying.—Gifford Pinchot.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR'S PROGRAM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

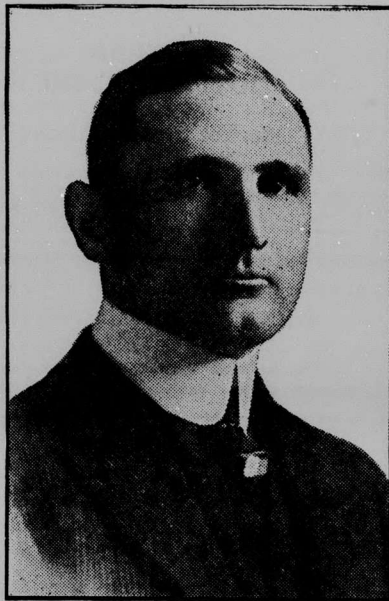
Like most other reform movements, organized labor seeks to abolish poverty. But it does not spend its time dreaming about a millennium in which all wrongs shall be righted, and all ills cured. Its leaders are opportunists. They are alert to the measure which promises immediate though only partial relief.

They are convinced that the workingman is not receiving his just share of the common product. They are not prepared to state just what that share shall be, but they insist that we have not yet reached the point in our industrial life when the workingman should be satisfied with his wages.

It is not fair to ask labor to specify any given amount with which it promises to be satisfied for all time. Money has a different value in different sections of the country and at different periods of time. Also, the development of our industrial life may be such as to completely alter the relative value of the services of both employer and employee. The introduction of labor saving machinery, for example, may revolutionize our chief industries.

The workingman feels that he is entitled to a fair share in the products of all improvements. He is not ready to commit himself to any contract which will prevent his securing future, and what will then be conceded, perfectly legitimate advances in his wages. The increase in wages and the shortening of the hours of labor—the two principal points of contention between capital and labor—must be worked out upon an evolutionary basis, such changes being made from time to time as conditions warrant.

Blessed is that man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of that fact.—George Eliot.



ELECT

FRANK J.

HENNESSY

City Attorney

ENDORSED BY

UNION LABOR PARTY



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 19, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Roll Call—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Street Carmen No. 768—J. P. Driscoll, Martin Crowe, C. E. Johnson, R. B. Baker. Waiters—Selig Schulberg, additional delegate. Metal Polishers—Jas. Carroll, H. Stafford, vice, Bros. Glass and Exposito. Gas Workers—P. Connolly. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Waitresses, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Modelers and Sculptors, Musicians, Electrical Workers No. 537, Beer Drivers, Printing Pressmen, Mailers, Beer Bottlers, Auto Bus Operators, enclosing donations for striking carmen. From the Allied Printing Trades Council, indorsing Supervisors Deasy, Nelson, Nolan and Walsh. From Congressman Hayes, relative to prohibition.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Waitresses' Union.

Requests complied with—From Asphalt Workers' Union, requesting assistance in its controversy with Laborers' Union, which will be taken up at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. From Campaign Committee on School Bond Election, requesting Council to send letters to its friends in behalf of the school bond issue.

Resolution—From Street Carmen's Union No. 768, requesting Secretary O'Connell to in turn request the Federal Commission empowered by the President of the United States to investigate the causes of labor unrest on the Pacific Coast, to investigate the strike of the platform men of the United Railroads and to do all in its power to bring about a settlement without sacrificing the right of the striking platform men to organize. Moved, that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Resolutions from the Mission Promotion Association, relative to the attitude of the "Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce." Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions from the Street Carmen's Union No. 768, requesting the Board of Supervisors to take steps to extend the Church street line of the municipal system to Thirtieth and Mission streets. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed, and secretary instructed to transmit copy to Board of Supervisors; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Mullen, relative to the second Liberty Loan of 1917, and urging upon the Council and affiliated unions a generous and liberal response to the appeal for subscriptions to said bonds. Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, Our Nation is now engaged in a campaign for the complete success of the second Liberty Loan in the sum of three billion dollars, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum; and

"Whereas, By proclamation of the President of the United States, Wednesday, October 24th, has been designated as Liberty Loan Day for the purpose of creating a whole-hearted and generous response on the part of the public, to be signaled by a great parade and demonstration on the afternoon of said day; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 19th day of October 1917 that

"I. We hereby instruct our Executive Committee to invest such sum of the Council's funds as they may deem advisable in the second Liberty Loan of 1917.

"II. That we urge upon our affiliated unions and membership a generous and liberal response to the appeal for subscriptions to said bonds; and

"III. That we urge upon all members of or-

ganized labor who have purchased Liberty Bonds to join in the aforesaid parade and demonstration on Wednesday, October 24th; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the campaign headquarters of the Second Liberty Loan Committee of 1917, at 430 California street, San Francisco, California."

Resolutions were submitted by Delegates Zant and Lathrop indorsing the resolutions adopted by the State Federation of Labor, expressing confidence in the integrity of Senator La Follette, as a true American citizen even though he differ with the great body of labor on some questions of the war. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Waiters' Union, Barbers, Carpenters No. 483, Ladies' Garment Workers, Pile Drivers, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Boiler Makers No. 6, and by Delegate Horr, protesting against the actions of President Brouillet at the convention of the State Federation of Labor, and requesting his resignation. Moved, that Council adopt resolution submitted by Waiters' Union. Amendment, that all the resolutions on the subject first be read; amendment carried. Moved that Council demand resignation of President Brouillet. Point of order that constitution provides for procedure to be followed and that resolutions should be referred to a special committee. Vice-president in the chair ruled point of order well taken. Delegate Schulberg appealed from the decision. Chair sustained by a vote of 78 in favor and 39 against. President Brouillet in the chair. Moved that all the charges be referred to the special committee already elected. On point of order this motion was ruled out of order. Moved, that all the communications on the subject be laid over one week. After motion to close debate had been carried, vote was announced as 54 ayes to 48 noes. Vote being challenged, another vote was taken and motion declared adopted by 57 ayes to 53 noes. Moved to censure the chair for statement made regarding Delegate Schulberg. Amendment, to lay over until report of the trial committee; amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen No. 768—Strike still on; thanks unions for assistance and requested that they continue assessment.

Label Section—Minutes received and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Laundry Drivers' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union; concurred in.

Special Trial Committee—Submitted its report. Moved that the Council make the report a special order of business next Friday evening, at 9 p. m.; carried—45 in favor, 26 against.

New Business—Moved to comply with the request of Butchers' Union and raise the boycott on the Sonoma Market; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$3875.97.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$3112.82.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held October 17, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Fitzgerald, with all officers present except R. H. Baker. Sister McKnight sent an excuse stating that she was ill, excused; G. G. Kidwell appointed vice-president pro tem.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read with the exception that the request of the Seattle Central Labor Council be amended to read, "to assist in the prosecution of the boycott," instead of levying a boycott on the unfair firms.

Label Agent's Report—Visited unions to get list of union firms. Some don't believe it advisable to advertise them. Label Agent believes

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

### THE BILL OF THE SEASON

SUBMARINE F. 72, a Representation Correct in Every Detail of a Real Submarine in Action; NINA PAYNE, in Character Studies in Dance; "SKEET" GALLAGHER and IRENE MARTIN, "The Up-to-the-Minute Pair"; FLETA BROWN & HERBERT SPENCER, Vaudeville's Singing Composers; GEORGIA EARLE & CO., in Her Quaint Rural Comedy "Getting Acquainted"; NELSON and His Funny Hats and Mysterious Pitcher; LIBONATI, Ragtime Xylophonist; EDDIE FOY and THE SEVEN YOUNGER FOYS, in "The Old Woman in the Shoe."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

## El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

Easiest Terms

EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth  
We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
2091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
*Fred Ammann*  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO



more than ever that a surer success is for the worker to demand the label, card and button. Visited Angelo & Son for the Coopers, relative to having them use the label of the Coopers' International Union; no success. Visited Carroll & Tilton relative to stocking up with union label goods. Called on the Rainier Brewery in regard to printing at the land show that did not bear the label; excuse offered that same was printed in Seattle for non-alcoholic drinks.

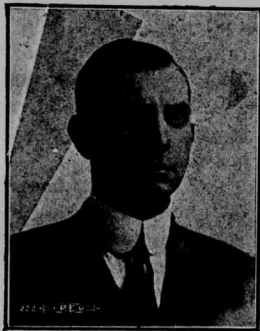
**Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers**—Will pay assessments; ten thousand men returned to work mostly all gaining better conditions. **Printing Pressmen**—Will pay assessments; also request when unions have printing done to place the order direct with the firm instead of giving it to a solicitor or agent. **Bartenders**—To continue assessments. **Bakery Wagon Drivers**—To continue assessment. **Bakers**—Did not receive the circular letter sent out asking unions to continue the assessment for six months more; secretary instructed to see that one is sent. **Furniture Handlers**—Will continue the assessment.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee, no meeting. Special Committee, no report.

Trustees approved all bills, same ordered paid. Trustees to audit books of secretary-treasurer at 7:30 Wednesday, November 7th.

**Communications**—From Coopers No. 65, thanking the label agent in his efforts in their behalf; filed. From Bartenders, stating they are enclosing check for \$10 as their assessment for two months; filed. From Modelers' and Sculptors' league, enclosing check for 54 cents for assessment; filed. From International Wood Carvers' Association, stating they did not want to pay dues for business agent but did pay the assessment as requested the first part of the year; label agent instructed to see this union and explain; filed. G. Bush Totten, public stenographer at the Lankershim Hotel, as a union stenographer requests support from unions and its officers; secretary instructed to do all he can; filed. Municipal Conference 1917, stating that all matters pertaining to advertising would be taken up at headquarters, 26 Montgomery street; filed.

**Unfinished Business**—On the matter of a Fair List, Bro. Sorensen spoke in favor, also Leman and Kidwell. Motion made and carried to refer to Agitation Committee to devise ways and means to publish a Fair Bulletin and report at next meeting.



ARTHUR W.  
**DEVALL**  
FOR  
**POLICE JUDGE**

He is one of the working class, having  
been raised as a day laborer  
Give him a first choice

#### New Business—None.

**Good and Welfare**—Sister Edith Sutor Metz, international organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, spoke on the attitude of the firm of Sonneborn, makers of Style-Plus clothing, as being absolutely unfair to their organization, also on labor papers taking advertising that is unfair to union labor, also in favor of Fair Bulletin.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$43; Assessments, \$43.39. Total \$86.39.

**Bills**—"Labor Clarion," \$1.25; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$4; W. G. Desepte, September salary, \$10; E. G. Buehrer, incidentals, \$5. Total, \$20.25. Special Fund—E. G. Buehrer, salary from October 1st to 15th, \$62.50.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:35 p. m., to meet Wednesday, November 7, 1917.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

#### THE CAR STRIKE.

In spite of the oft-repeated statements of officials of the United Railroads to the effect that so far as they were concerned the strike of platform men was at an end, the fact remains that the company is unable to maintain anything even remotely resembling normal service.

On Monday last Supervisor Gallagher introduced a resolution in the Board of Supervisors calling upon the City Engineer to make an investigation as to the number of cars being operated daily by the company and report his findings to the board. Representatives of the strikers insist this report when made will prove conclusively that the railroad company has been unable to hire sufficient men to operate its cars. They say this contention is borne out by the fact that the corporation is daily offering inducements to strikers to come back to work. In some instances they say the company has offered as high as \$200 to former motormen if they would consent to come back even temporarily for thirty days.

The hope is entertained that when Secretary William B. Willson of the Department of Labor arrives in the city he will be able to bring about a solution of our street car difficulties. It is pointed out that in the Arizona copper mine strike he had presented to him a problem which seemed impossible of adjustment, yet he succeeded in settling the trouble, and it is believed that he can do as well in the matter of the local car strike.

The carmen are confident that the company is getting very sick of the situation and that its officials will soon be convinced that to continue the struggle longer is hopeless.

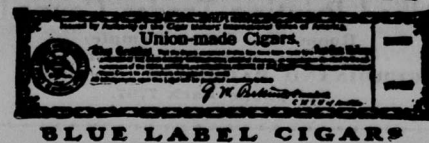
#### LABOR COMMITTEE NAMED.

A committee on labor, composed of three capitalists and three labor leaders, has been appointed by Governor Stephens. Members of the new committee, whose duties will consist in the adjustment of labor differences, are: John A. Britton, general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Mortimer Fleischacker, banker and capitalist, both of San Francisco; Edward L. Doheney, oil magnate of Los Angeles; P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco and president of the State Building Trades Council; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Seth R. Brown of Los Angeles Labor Council.

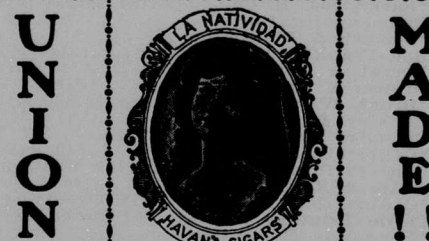
#### TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

In Boston, 1500 coal teamsters and chauffeurs have raised wages \$2 a week, this being in addition to a \$1 increase last May. Under the old schedule single team drivers were paid \$15 a week, they will now receive \$18. Wharf men are increased to \$18, double team drivers to \$19, three-horse drivers to \$20, electric truck chauffeurs to \$21, and gasoline truck chauffeurs to \$22.

#### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



#### PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



#### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



#### CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

BEANS  
STRAWBERRIES  
RASPBERRIES  
CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company**  
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT  
445 Sutter Street  
Telephone Sutter 140



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



OCTOBER, 1917

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*\*Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
- (176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
- (39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
- (48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
- (32) \*Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
- (34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
- (145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....609 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First
- (31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
- (52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (33) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2436 California
- (43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futerneck Company.....560 Mission
- (225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front
- (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....509-515 Howard
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (121) \*California Democrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
- (209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Railroads.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

President Tracy returned from Indianapolis last Sunday evening after having presented the union's case to the board of arbitration in that city. Secretary Michelson, who sat as a member of the board, is expected to return Saturday of this week. The award of the board of arbitration was handed down Saturday, October 20th, and its provisions are for an increase in the workday of one-half hour and increased compensation of \$2 per week. No provision was made as to the length of time the award shall be effective. General dissatisfaction among the members of the union affected by the decision is manifested and it is not at all likely that the union will agree that the settlement had shall be accepted as a permanent condition. The decision was made by the chairman of the board and was not based upon the evidence submitted. The publishers had asked for an increase of one hour in the working day and the union had requested \$4 a week advance in wages. The chairman of the board in making his decision gave each side just one-half of what they asked for. Decisions of that kind, not based on the evidence submitted, are always unsatisfactory. That the chairman of the board realized his decision would not meet with favor is evidenced by the fact that he would not agree that it should be binding for any specified time. The matter will receive attention at Sunday's meeting of the union.

Thos. F. Crowley of Cincinnati, Ohio, former trustee of the Union Printers Home and well known to the membership at large throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., was seriously injured last week when he was struck by an automobile while crossing a street in his home city. Besides receiving bruises about the body, Mr. Crowley also suffered serious internal injuries. Mr. Crowley served as a member of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home from 1903 to 1910 and his many friends around the country wish him a speedy recovery.

Carl H. Koch, one of our young members, having been initiated in January of this year, is the latest addition to No. 21's quota of members who have been called to the colors. He left for American Lake, Wash., Monday, October 22d.

Frank Spiegle, who left San Francisco July 12th for Honolulu, where he joined the small colony of American printers in that city, returned from the Pearl of the Pacific this week. Spiegle is planning a world trip, expecting to spend several years in Australia, the Orient, and South Africa, returning to this country via the Suez Canal. F. C. Dawson, well known in Sacramento and in this city, also returned from a vacation trip to Honolulu during the week.

Wm. B. Rutherford, chairman of the "Argonaut" chapel, is confined at the Fairmont Hospital, where he will undergo an operation. J. C. Tunnell of the "Bulletin" chapel, who has been indisposed for some time, writes from Los Angeles that acting upon his doctor's advice he will not resume active duties at the trade for some time to come.

N. S. Anderson, well-known job printer, who has been confined in the hospital for the last three months, is sufficiently improved to again resume work.

### MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

At St. Louis, Mo., machinists employed by the John Ramming Machine Shop Company have secured an eight-hour day and a 50-cent minimum wage. Rummell-Dowley Company has accepted the eight-hour day and will pay 50 cents an hour for inside workers and 62½ cents and a 54-hour week for outside workers. The Illinois Glass Company has raised wages 20 per cent and established the 48-hour week.



**POISONS USED IN EXPLOSIVES.**

Of more than ordinary interest in the present crisis is Bulletin 219 entitled "Industrial Poisons Used or Produced in the Manufacture of Explosives," just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The study was made by Dr. Alice Hamilton, during 9 months of 1916, the 41 factories visited being located in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Indiana, and employing about 90,000 workers. Of these approximately 30,000 were doing work exposing them to poisons, and practically no women, girls, or boys were among this number.

The explosives manufactured in these factories are nitrocellulose or nitrocotton, including pyroxylin and military guncotton; smokeless powder; picric acid and ammonium picrate; nitro-TNA; tetranitromethylanilin or tetryl; nitroglycerin and dynamite; trinitrotoluol or TNT or triton; fulminate of mercury; tetranitraniline or naphthalenes; and ammonium nitrate.

The character of the work required leads to a very high labor turnover, instanced by the fact that in one plant it was necessary to employ about 4,000 men during 13 months to keep up a force of 200. On the whole, wages are high and living conditions poor in many of these places.

It was impossible to obtain accurate figures as to the amount of sickness and death caused by work in this industry since the war broke out. Many cases were never recognized; others were noted by company physicians or insurance physicians who were unwilling to give any information concerning them; in some factories there was either no medical care or it was inadequate; in other factories records were so incomplete as to render the data somewhat misleading. Based, however, upon physicians' reports only, although

information as to other cases was obtained, it was found that in 28 plants, in the space of about one year, there were 2,507 cases of industrial poisoning, of which 75 were women. Of the total number of cases 53 were fatal, 2 of these being women. About 55 per cent of the total cases and 53 per cent of the fatal cases were caused by nitrogen oxides and nitric acid, while 28 per cent of all cases and 25 per cent of the fatal cases were due to trinitrotoluol, or TNT, which is manufactured and made into charges for high explosive shells.

The reason nitrogen oxide poisoning or "fume sickness" heads the list is that all of these explosives are produced through processes of nitration in which a mixed acid is used, one of the ingredients being sulphuric acid and the other nitric acid 100 per cent strong. The higher the nitration the greater the danger from fumes. The 1,300 to 1,400 men who suffered from these fumes were employed in making nitrocellulose or nitrocotton, picric acid or trinitrophenol, the nitrotoluols, nitrobenzols, nitronaphthalenes, nitroglycerin, and the nitric acid needed for these processes.

Another extremely dangerous process is the filling of shells with trinitrotoluol (TNT), either by pressing, which is very dust productive, or by molding, which involves fumes.

The report describes the physiological action of the poisons mentioned and then takes up in detail the processes involved in the manufacture of poisons, closing with suggestions for the prevention and treatment of cases of industrial poisoning in the manufacture of explosives. Safety standards and precautionary measures applicable to the manufacture of certain explosives, adopted by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and in Great Britain, appear as appendixes to the bulletin.

**COURT JAILS UNIONISTS.**

At Kalamazoo, Mich., Edward Kosten, State representative of the Iron Molders' Union, has been jailed for 30 days by Injunction Judge Weimer, who issued an order against striking molders picketing "on any street running to or from the foundry."

As every street in Kalamazoo comes under this list, the court was in an admirable position to deny the workers their constitutional rights while claiming there were in "contempt" of court.

Judge Weimer sentenced eight other iron molders to jail for the same reason.

Federal Judge Sater has enjoined Iron Molders' Union No. 68 of Hamilton, Ohio, at the request of the Niles Tool Works Company, located in that city. The iron molders have been out on strike against this concern for several months.

**"LOYALTY" LEAGUE ROUTED.**

The Bisbee, Ariz., "Loyalty" League is having a bad case of shaky legs, and has ceased issuing its blacklist cards. Miners will now make application for employment direct to the operators.

Another shaky legs' symptom is the dismissal of Fred W. Brown, American Federation of Labor organizer, who was one of the men deported last July and who was arrested on vagrancy charges when he returned to this city. The Trades Assembly is behind Brown and the unionists were itching for a trial that much evidence could be produced, but the operators—speaking through the prosecuting attorney—asked that the case be dropped.

Your blessedness is not,—no, believe it, it is not . . . in things below you. How can that be? It must be a higher good to make you happy.—Coleridge.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

# UNION LABOR PARTY TICKET

	First Choice	
For City Attorney .....	FRANK J. HENNESSY	X
For Treasurer .....	THOMAS BURKE	X
For Recorder .....	EDMOND GODCHAUX	X
For Tax Collector .....	EDWARD F. BRYANT	X
For Public Administrator	WM. J. HYNES	X
For Police Judges (2)....	JOHN J. SULLIVAN	X
	MATTHEW BRADY	X

	First Choice	
For Supervisors (9).....	CHARLES A. NELSON	X
	JOHN O. WALSH	X
	EDWARD L. NOLAN	X
	C. J. DEASY	X
	JAMES B. MCSHEEHY	X
	ANDREW J. GALLAGHER	X
	JOSEPH CORBETT	X
	WARREN SHANNON	X
	THOMAS MULCAHEY	X

**NOTICE TO VOTERS—**

To elect these men to office, mark your ballot in the column headed FIRST CHOICE.

The Chamber of Commerce and Law and Order Committee, now known as the Municipal Conference, is striving to divide the Labor vote, so that they may continue their fight to destroy the organized Labor Movement of this city. The Chamber of Commerce and Law and Order Committee is a destructive organization, while the Trade Union Movement is a progressive organization. Defeat the Chamber of Commerce and its Law and Order Committee by voting the straight Union Labor Ticket.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

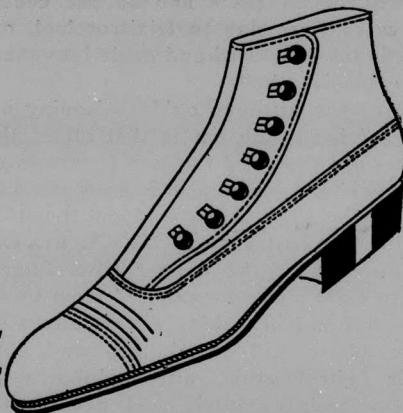
# Union Stamped Shoes

FOR WORK OR DRESS WEAR

**NEW FALL STOCK  
NEW WINDOWS**

but the same honest selling policy  
that we have maintained for 37 years  
GIVING THE GREATEST SHOE  
VALUES AT CLOSEST MARGIN  
OF PROFIT

**EARLY CONTRACTS ENABLE US  
TO SELL UNDER MARKET PRICES**



Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Nights

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West

WE GIVE  
**GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS**

**825 MARKET ST. 825**

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: William T. Durham of the printing pressmen, Joseph J. Gaffney of the marine engineers, Howard T. Gerity of the railroad trainmen, James Murphy of the boilermakers, Timothy O'Connor of the riggers and stevedores, James A. Burson of the carmen, Frank Keaveny of bottle blowers, Herman W. Kochler of the butchers, Colin M. McKenzie of marine engineers, Martin Salmon of the boiler makers, and Ercole Nessi of the musicians.

Headquarters of the Union Labor Party for the present campaign have been established on the fourth floor of the Lincoln Building, on the corner of Market and Fifth streets. From this central location all energies of the campaign will be directed.

The executive board of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union will meet in the Labor Temple on Sunday morning, October 28th. Matters of importance to the craft will be before the meeting for consideration.

The following delegates from Carmen's Union No. 768 were seated in the Labor Council last Friday night: J. P. Driscoll, Martin Crowe, C. E. Johnson and R. B. Baker.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions requesting the municipal authorities to proceed at once to extend the Church street municipal line to Thirtieth and Mission streets and thus give transportation to a large number of workers who are at present without facilities owing to the failure of the United Railroads to run cars.

The new wage scale of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union was indorsed by the Labor Council on Friday evening, October 19th, subject to approval by the international union of teamsters.

The Sonoma Market has been taken from the unfair list of the Labor Council upon request of the Butchers' Union.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Packers' Branch No. 45, has elected the following officers: President, P. S. Curry; vice-president,

L. G. Meyer; financial secretary, Walter H. Mills; recording secretary, H. West; treasurer, E. Spooler; inside sentinel, B. Schwab; outside sentinel, H. Olsheski; conductor, George Feld; trustees, F. Dreyer, P. Hyland, H. Busch; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Bill Kay. A new wage scale has been negotiated for the present season, entailing a 20 per cent increase over the wages paid this time last year. In the new agreement with the employers recognition has been granted for the first time to the Packers' Branch of the Association. It was reported to the members at the last meeting that no union men in the trade are now unemployed in this city. Both of the local glass factories are operating under union conditions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Typographical Union will be held in convention hall in the Labor Temple, Sunday, October 28th. A report on the arbitration proceedings in connection with the newspaper scale will be made at this meeting.

The Gas Appliance and Stovefitters' Union is to put a new wage scale into operation on the first Monday in November. The required sixty days' notice was given employers.

"Tips" are part of a waiter's pay, according to the State Industrial Accident Commission of California. If a waiter is injured, he must be compensated on his income, and not on what the "boss" pays him as "salary." Julius Wertheimer, once a waiter at the Old Heidelberg, made the issue and won it. His pay from the "house" was \$1.50 a day, but "tips" raised this to \$120 a month. He was injured in a collision with a steam table.

Ann Arbor Railroad machinists have secured their first schedule and raised wages 2½ cents an hour.

At a convention of Pennsylvania organized bookbinders it was decided to include New Jersey and Maryland in the next conference.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

## MAILERS GAIN.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 negotiated a new contract with "The Daily News" calling for the following wage: Foremen, \$7.00 per day; journeymen, \$5.00 per day; apprentices, first year, \$2.50; second year, \$3.00; third and fourth years, \$3.50 per day. This represents an increase of \$1.00 per day for foremen and journeymen, respectively, and 50c per day for apprentices, and became effective October 1, 1917.

The foregoing scale is in the hands of, and is being considered by the Publishers' Association, which is composed of "The Bulletin," "Call," "Chronicle," and "Examiner"; also the following foreign language papers: "California Demokrat," "L'Italia Daily News" and "La Voce del Popolo."

"The Daily News" was the first to sign up.

## STRIKE POSTPONED.

The strike of the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was postponed one week by the union officials because of representations made by Federal mediators to the effect that if the strike took place at the time scheduled it would materially interfere with the success of the Liberty Bond drive now in progress. In order not to handicap the Government, the union officers notified local organizations to continue work another week. If no agreement is reached between now and Monday morning the telephone systems of the entire coast will be tied up. Efforts are still being made to adjust the difficulty, but the two parties are so widely separated that little hope is held out that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached.

## CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.

The majority of the supplies committee again recommended to the Board of Supervisors last Monday that the bids of the Neal Publishing Company be rejected, and that the different items be awarded to the next lowest bidders. This recommendation failed of passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Deasy, Hynes, Kortick, Lahaney, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Walsh and Welch—9.

Noes—Supervisors Brandon, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Power and Suhr—7.

Absent—Supervisors McLeran and Wolfe—2. Supervisor Nolan changed his vote and gave notice that he would ask for a reconsideration at the next meeting of the board.

FERDINAND BARBRACK.

## The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Ere you ring those Wedding Bells  
Wend your way to Samuels:  
Home of pretty, precious things—  
House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings.

It isn't mere fancy or superstition; it's a plain fact, with a plausible explanation, that good luck is associated with the Samuels "Lucky" Wedding Ring.

THE ALBERT S.  
**Samuels & Co.**  
895 MARKET STREET



Jewelers, Opticians, Diamond Merchants

895 MARKET ST., near Fifth